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MOLENDOA TENUINERVIS LIMPR. IN AMERICA ARCTICA.

AUCTORE: I. GYÖRFFY, LÖCSE, HUNGARY.

(*With Plate III.*)

Ill. ac cl. dominus, bryologus americanus Dr. A. LeRoy Andrews, cum diversas species generum *Aschismae*, *Astomi*, *Hymenostomi*,—*Molendoae* et *Eucladii* ex America revidendi causa rogatus est, inter alias scripsit: "and the plant now passing as *Molendoa tenuinervis* Limpr., as these are undoubtedly more widely distributed in North America than present collections would indicate."[1] Mr. A. LeRoy Andrews recte dixit, nam *Molendoa tenuinervis* in North America crescit.

Anno 1911, 5, x., misit mihi ill. ac doct. dominus Gallicus bryologus Prof. Dr. Jules Cardot (Charleville) cognoscendi et in monographia mea—qua scribenda[2] jam abhinc 5 annos occupatus sum[3]—communicandi causa unum muscum, cuius scheda ita sonuit: "Herb. J. Cardot. *Molendoa tenuinervis*, Limpr.! (*Gymnostomum laeve* Bryhn) Amer. arct. Ellesmere Land, Beistadfjord, lat. sept. circiter 79°, mense Junio anni 1899 legit Herm. G. Simmons.—Ex. herb. Bryhn."

Ipse in hoc exemplari *Molendoam tenuinervem* exemplo cognovi et meum miscroscopio acuratissime comsummatum examen spectationem hanc sine ulla dubitatione confirmavit. Postea cum maxima obtestatione ab ill. ac cl. domino Dr. N. Bryhn (Hönefoss) oravi, ut mihi exemplaria omnia *Gymnostomi laevis*[4] ex America arctica publicata cognoscendi causa benevole mittere, gratus esset.

A domino Dr. Bryhn continuo accepi plurima exemplaria *Molendoarum tenuinervium* arcticarum,—ideo ill. ac cl. dominum Dr. Bryhn cum maxima reverentia saluto, ei maximas ago gratias, ejusque singularem benevolentiam semper in animo habebo.

Ita occasionem habui exemplaria e plurimis stationibus[5] adhuc publicata censere. Omnia exemplaria *Molendoae tenuinerves* erant, et quidem partim *fo. pl. arcticae* partim *fo. xerophila.* Inferius descriptionem brevem *Molendoae tenuinervis* e regione arctica Americae ortae dabo.

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[1] THE BRYOLOGIST **15.** 1912. Cover for January.

[2] cf. Rev. Bryol. **38;** 20–21. (1911.)

[3] Opus meum titulum habet: Tentamen monographiae generis Molendoae.

[4] N. Bryhn: Bryophyta in itinere polari Norvagorum secundo collecta. Report of the second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the Fram, 1898–1902. No. 11. Kristiana, **1907;** 53. Tab. I, Fig. 1.

[5] Ex herb. Bryhn: No. 3884, 3889, Kong Oscars Land. Jdre Gaasefjord (Falkberget), 13-6, 1902—No. 2800, Kong Oscars Land, Gassefjord (Galgeodden) 24-6, 1901.—No 1992, Kong Oscars Land, Havnefjord, 11–6, 1900.—No. 3204, Kong Oscars Land, Exkrementbugten 6-7, 1900. Ex herb. Cardot; Ellesmere Land, Beistadfjorden, lat. sept. circ. 79° (No, 577.). Ita censui exemplaria nulla solum e statione North Kent (cf. Bryhn: l. c. 53; Per Axel Rydberg in THE BRYOLOGIST. **11:** 80. 1908.)

Caespites densi, 1.2–2 cm, 3–6.2 cm longi, infra fusci, supra atrovirides, leviter dilapsi.

Caulis ramosus, in sectione transversa rotundatus fere semper autem rotundato-triangularis; externe cellulis epidermidis uni-bistratosis obtectus, in media parte parenchymatos corticalis cum "funiculo centrali" (Centralstrang) (Plate III, fig. 2). Mensuram cellularum caulis vide in tabella I.

TAB. I

"Gymnostomum laeve," Sectio transversa caulis.		No. 3889 fo. plantae arcticae.	No. 3884 fo. xerophila.
cellulae			
epidermidis	altitudo	5, 8, 10μ	nullius momenti
	latitudo	6, 8, 10, 13μ	
parenchymatos corticalis (Rinde)	altitudo	13, 16, 21, 24μ	
	latitudo	10, 13, 16μ 18, 21, 24μ	
funiculi centralis (Centralstang)	altitudo	1.5, 2, 4, 5μ	
	latitudo	1.5, 2, 4, 5μ	
tota diametros caulis in sectione transversa.		170, 204, 221μ	170μ, 221μ, 255μ, 272μ.

Folia humida erecte distantia "e basi ovato in apicem breviorem lanceolatum et obtusum subito angustata"—uti Dr. Bryhn bene descripsit (Plate III, fig. 3–7).

Costa sub apice evanida—non excurrens. Mensuram foliorum dat in conspectum tabella II.

TAB. II

"Gymnostomum laeve."		No. 3889. fo. pl. arcticae.	No. 3884 fo. xerophila.	fo. xerophila. Beistadfjord ex herb. Cardot.
latitudo foliorum	supra	102, 119, 153μ	136, 170μ	102μ
	media parte	255, 306, 340, 347μ	289, 340, 425μ	325μ
	infra	340, 391, 476, 493, 510μ	510, 544, 561, 595, 612μ	459μ
longitudo foliorum		0.935, 1.020 mm. 1.156, 1.190 mm. 1.275, 1.360 mm.	0.850, 0.867 mm. 0.935, 1.105 mm. 1.190 mm.*	0.646 mm. 0.680 mm. 0.697 mm.
latitudo costae	supra	34, 42μ		
	media parte	51, 59, 68μ	51μ	51, 68μ
	infra	59, 68, 85μ	68μ	42, 51, 68μ

* Cum asteribus sunt rari casus adnotati.

Costa in sectione transversa structuram sequentem demonstrat. In parte folii basim versus (Plate III, fig. 9) "duces" (5), fasciculo inferiore (6), et superiore (4), stereidarum et utrumque cellulis epidermidis obtecti et quidem cellulis ventralibus (2) dorsalibusque (3). Saepius (Plate III, fig. 8) fasiculus superior stereidarum (4) vix, et fasciculus inferior bistratose (6) explicatus. In media parte foliorum (Plate III, fig. 10) fasciculus superior stereidarum (4) *semper adest.* Mensuram cellularum costam formantium vide in tabella III.

TAB. III

"Gymnostomum laeve," in sectione transversa folii.			No. 3889. fo. pl. arcticae.
cellulae	ventrales	latitudo	9, 13, 18, 22μ
		altitudo	9, 13, 18, 22μ
	dorsales	latitudo	6, 9, 11, 13μ
		altitudo	6, 9, 13 μ
	duces	latitudo	13, 18, 20, 22μ
		altitudo	13, 18μ
	stereidae	latitudo	2, 4, 6μ
		altitudo	2, 4, 6μ
	laminares	latitudo	9, 13, 18, 22, 27μ
		altitudo	9, 13, 22, 27, 31μ*
	marginales	latitudo	9, 11μ
		altitudo	9, 11μ

Lamina in parte inferiore folii et in sectione transversa *unistratosa* (Plate III, fig. 8 i.) et cellulae laminares laeves, raro aliquibus papillis praeditae. *In media parte* folii (Plate III, fig. 10) jam lamina locis pluribus *bistratosa* (Plate III, fig. 10. i.); in universum: *apicem versus tota lamina bistratosa.* Papillae saepius inveniuntur. Cellulae laminares in aspectu superficiali in parte inferiore folii longiusculae, polygonales (Plate III, fig. 12), media parte tri-quadrangulares fere semper latiores quam longiores (Plate III, fig. 11.). Mensuram cellularum laminarium vide in tabella IV.

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* Cum asteribus sunt rari casus adnotati.

Tab. IV

"Gymnostomum laeve" cellulae laminae in superficiali aspectu.		No. 3889. fo. pl. arcticae.	No. 3884. fo. xerophila.
in inferiore parte folii.	longitudo	,22*, 27, 31, 36, 40 45, 49, 54, 58μ	22, 31, 36, 40μ
	latitudo	9, 11μ	11, 13, 18μ
in media parte folii.	longitudo	9, 11, 15μ*	9, 13μ
	latitudo	6,* 9, 13, 15, 18μ	13, 18, 22μ
in superiore parte folii.	longitudo	9, 11, 13μ	
	latitudo	9,* 13, 18μ	

Exemplaria omnia a me visa feminea fuerunt. Flores feminei lateribu csaulis insidunt aut solitarii (Plate III, fig. 13), aut—et tum jamque ramosi sunt—bini (Plate III, fig. 14), aut pluraliter (cum 3–5 numero).

Planta arctica differt ab aliis formis *Molendoae tenuinervis forma foliorum papillis parcis, lamina in superiore parte foliorum bistratosa, foliis minoribus;* ideo secerno exemplaria arctica, et *fo. plantae arcticae* nomino.

Forma altera plantae arcticae est, *fo. xerophila,* quae differt ab omnibus formis *Molendoae tenuinervis: foliis minimis et latioribus* (vide tabellam secundam), *in caule squammatim* (Plate III, fig. 1)—et *saepius perparce insidentibus* a forma pl. arcticae *papillis numerosis laminam* (exclusive partem inferiorem) *obtectis.*

Resultata comparativa et descriptionem plenam in lucem daturus sum in opere meo "Versuch einer Monographie der Gattung Molendoa (Tentamen monographiae generis Molendoae)"—multas tabulas cum pluribus centum figuris originalibus adjungens.

Explicatio tabulae III.

Fig. 1. *Molendoa tenuinervis fo. xerophila.* Pars supera caulis madidi (No. 2800, Gaasefjord, leg. Herm. G. Simmons, ex herb. Dr. Bryhn, sub nom. "*Gymnostomi. laevis*") × 16.

Molendoa tenuinervis fo. plantae arcticae (No. 3889. Gaasefjord, leg. Herm. G. Simmons, ex herb. Dr. Bryhn, sub nom. "*Gymnostomi laevis*"). F 1.

Fig. 2. Sectio transversa caulis; (1) cellulae epidermales, (2) parenchyma corticalis, (3) funiculus centralis × 215.

Fig. 3–7. Folia caulina madida × 16.

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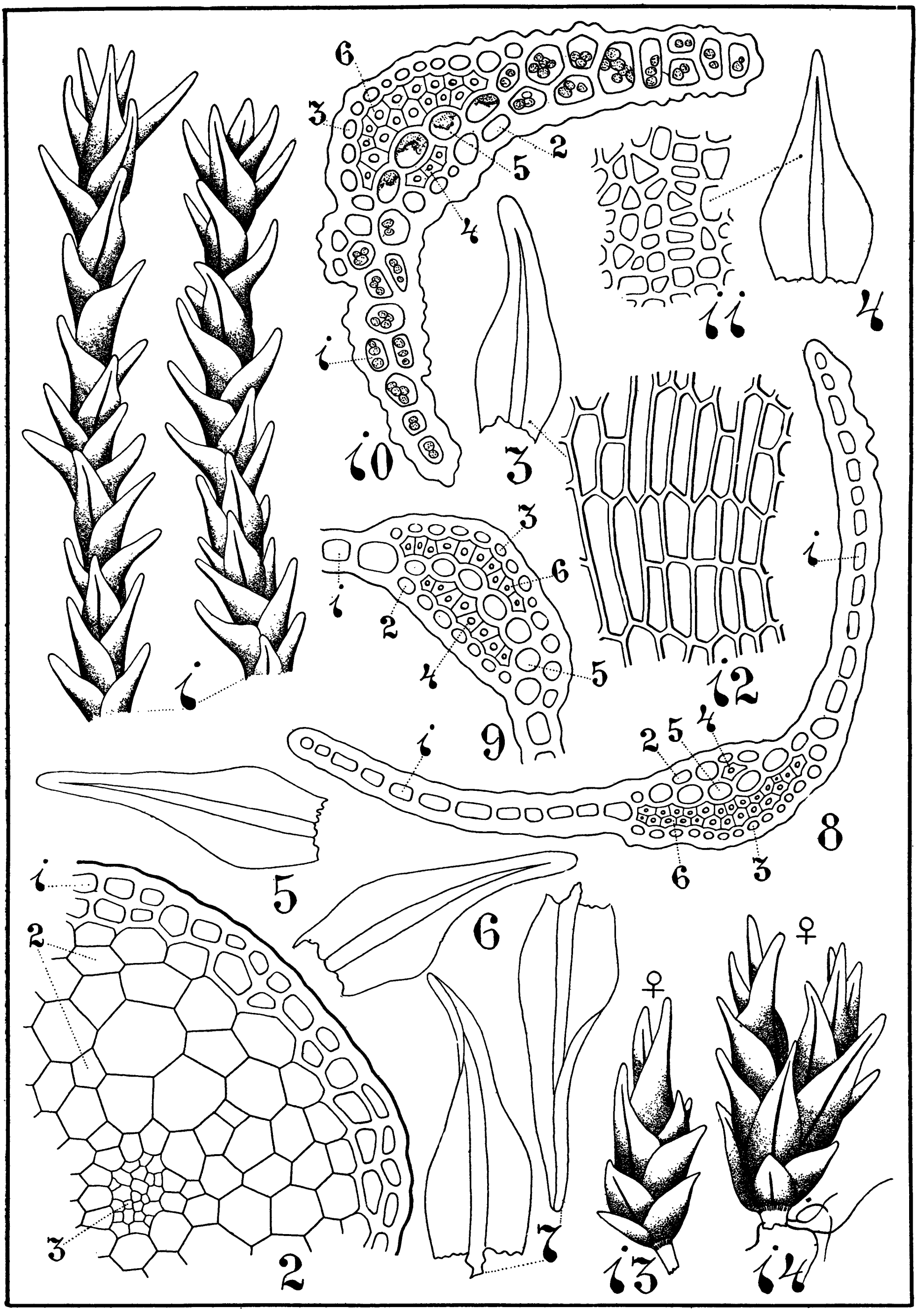
* Cum asteribus sunt rari casus adnotati.



del. Győrffy, 1912.iv.

PLATE III.

Fig. 8. Sectio transversa e basali parte folii: (1) cellulae laminares, (2) c. ventrales, (3) c. dorsales, (4) c. strati superioris librorum, (5) duces, (6) c. strati inferioris librorum × 215.

Fig. 9. Sectio transversa nervi e parte media folii; (1) – (6) uti apud figuram 8.

Fig. 10. Sectio transversa e superiori parte folii; (1) c. laminares grana chlorophylli multa habentia, (2) – (6) uti apud figuram 8 × 215.

Fig. 11. Cellulae laminares e media parte folii in spectatione superficiali × 215.

Fig. 12. C. laminares e basali parte folii in superficiali spectatione × 215.

Fig. 13–14. Flores feminei × 16.

NEW OR RARE CALIFORNIAN LICHENS.

Albert W. C. T. Herre.

To the student of lichens in one of the Atlantic seaboard states, it would seem that the lichen flora of California must be well known and thoroughly worked out. Yet such is not the case. Excepting the region within 75 miles of Los Angeles, and the Santa Cruz peninusla, no section of the state has been thoroughly worked. Such is the diversity of topographical and climatic conditions, that twenty miles from the Santa Cruz peninsula, in the dry Inner Coast Range, we come upon a lichen flora which presents many striking divergencies from that previously studied by me in the peninsula. Not only are there many problems of distribution to be worked out in the counties lying between the ocean and the Sacramento Valley, and in the region about Mount Shasta and the other peaks of northeastern California, but there are still many remarkable new species to be discovered. The large foliose and fruticose lichens of the state are fairly well known, and no new species of these are to be expected, though a number occur which are known only from other parts of the country. Among the rock lichens of obscure habit but little work has been done, and a careful study of the rock lichens of any cañon in the Inner Coast Range of the northern part of the state will be rewarded by many rare finds. Especially should the calcareous rocks be studied, as but very little attention has been paid to their lichens.

The following lichens are a few to which I wish to call the attention of students of our western species. I have collected most of them in various parts of the state, while a number have been recognized while studying the undetermined miscellaneous lichen collections in the herbarium of the University of California.

I reluctantly describe any species, however well marked, as new, and those herein given are but a small part of the number set aside in my herbarium as different from any described in the accessible literature or exemplified in the published exsiccata.

Everson, Washington.